-The names of the Simmese Embassadors to Paris give as much trouble to the journal stem these of the Japanese to ourselves. To show what a difference of opinion exists on this subject, it stilles to say that the Open on gave one list the Patrie another, slightly dissimilar, "in other journal a third not the same as the two former, although closely resembling them, and the Monifer contradicis all ture .

-At the last drawing-room of the Queen of England she worsh paramusa train trimmed with crape; her hend diese was formed of black feathers and black crape with. The Princess Alice were a train of granddine over silk, trimmed with puffings of crape. The pendicont of black craps over villa, High-Royal Highness were as a breaddless a tiara of jet, feathers, and Impocis. The Princess Mary of Cambridge were a train of black silk, trimmed with suchings of crape.
The patticoat black sile, covered v. in cape. Ornaments of jet. Her Royal Highness were a circlet of stars in jet, black feathers, and a crape vall.

-We would be pleased to record the opening in New-York of a presty little theater, al freeco, where one unight sip one's coffee, or take one's ice and not bother. Such a refreshing place has been provided for the Parisinas at the lake in the Rois de Houlogue. It is called the Theater du Chalet des Isles, and has been inaugemed with a litt e musical prologue.

-A Paris letter in the Independance says: "The famons M. Blond u has proposed to the French authorities to cross the Saine upon a rope stretched bet ween the Palace of the Tuilcries and barrack of the Quai d'Onny. This will be a grateitous sight to the Paris positisien, and will take piace on the last of August. A considerable rum, however, of the amount set apart for the fete will be given to the audacious acrobat."

-A Rossian gentleman who recently met death suddealy in a railway carriage at Bourges, measured 7 feet inch round the waist, and the width between his shoulders was not less than 31 inches. His weight was so enormous that not fewer than she men had to be employed to remove the dead body from the earlinge, and eight to carry it to the cemetery of St. Lazzire. -Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, in a lecture delivered

receptly in London, on "The Gorilla and Monkey Tribes," took occusion to say " that the performance of Blondin, then about to commence, were really tri umphs of human skill, and feats which the gorilla, notwithstanding its high position in the animal scale would be utterly unable to accomplish."

-There are about 400 rag-pickers in Paris. They elsep in rooms without any distinction as to sex, paying from 5 to 10 cents nightly for their lodgings. The rag-picker retires to rest at 5 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and gets up at 11. Then he goes on his rounds, tunning into a public house toward daylight and generally getting drunk.

-Troy, in this State, is very much elated by a legacy of \$20,000 bestowed on the city by Mrs. Peck, the widow of a druggist, who died a week ago. All of her property, real and personal, goes to Troy, and "there are said to be no doubts as to the sanity of Mre. Peck. Troy has soldom experienced such a windfall.

M. Feelster is about to sustain the character of Othello, and proposes to devote next season to a serie of Scakespeareau delicentions. He lately visited Strat ford-on Avon and spent two days in examining the relies of the neighborhood. A sculptor as well as an actor, he purposes modeling a statue of Shakespeare for the approaching International Exhibition.

-Mr. Dickens has gone back to his old publishers Mesers. Chapman & Hall, they having purchased of Mesars. Bradbury & Evans all interest in his works. It is well known that Mr. Dickens left Messry, C. & II. because they refused to advance him £1,000, which amount was at once offered by Messes, B. & E.

-The father of two young ladies who were scolded by the Bishop of Carlisle for boving at our Lore's name is going to insulate proceedings neglight the Bishop in the Ecclesiast cal Courts. The charge, per-haps, will be one of "binwing."

The Pre Catelan, in the Beis de Bolonane, which

was closed all hist year, has just been opened as a model dairy, and it is now the rage to go there to drink a cup of milk warm from the cow, admininistered by Hebes dressed in Swiss costume.

-Fredrika Bremer has just published a new world entitled " Liver i Gamla Veriden," a journal of travels in Southern and Eastern lands, in two parts. Miss Bremer is now in Greece writing a book on the mod-

-It is said that John C. Heenan will, in the coming Autumn, take a tour through England, Scotland, and France, exhibiting his fine physique, and will close the season with a mill with Mace, late victor over Hurst, and provisional Champion of the Ring.

There is no foundation (says The London Times) for the report of the approaching marriage of the Duc de Richelien and Mademoiselle Davernay, now Mrs. Lyne Stephens.

-By the marriage of the Count von Leiningen, a captain of cavalry in the Bevarian service, to the daughter of a brewer at Munich, the young lady be-

comes allied to the royal family of England. -Mme. Catharine Hayes has recently given matence musicale in London, assisted by Miss Arabella Goddard, Ole Bull, Herr Formes, and others of like

-Mr. Martin Farqubar Tupper has been appearing to the good people of Manchester, in the character of a dramatist, his play being a historic one, entitled "Al-

fred." -The widow of Lemann, the famous biscuit baker of Paris, died a few weeks since. She had enjoyed very large fortune.

- Miss Martineau is about to publish, with additions her recent articles in The London Daily News or American affairs.

-Miss Yonge, author of the " Heir of Redeliffe, has a new work in band upon "Christian Names: their History and Derivation.

-Mr. Millais, the great pre-Raphaelite ertist, has illustrated "Nothing New," by the author of John Halifax. -A boy 12 years of age has been redelivering the

sctures of Googh with great success at Plymonth, -Miss Alice Maryatt, a daughter of the novelist has been giving lectures in Melbourne and other parts

of the antipodes -Miss Maria Scheller, a favorite actress at the Stadt Tuester, was married to Mr. J. G. Methua a few days

since in Brooklyn. It is stated by a London correspondent that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dickens have been reconciled, and are again living together.

-Miss Charlotte Cushman and Miss Stebbins, the sculptor, will leave for Europe on the 18th, and con template a sojonin of two years in Italy.

-Le Siécle is now the journal of widest circulation in Paris-15,700 copies; La Patrie has 20,000; La Press, 21,000: Le Moniteur, 18,700,

-The swelled legs of the Pope give great unexa ness to his physicians, and an immediate change of ide is recommended. Pics IX. is 71 years of age. -Mr. Henry James (a well-known contributor to

THE THEORY is about publishing a work in London entitled "The Old and New Tooolgy,"

-The Rev. Samuel Ospeod's "Student Life-Recollections for a Young Friend," has been republished in

Mr. Geo. Francis Train recently issued the follow-

ary of the Buttle of Bunker's Hill. Will you ex on Depender, at 2 o'clock, on the title of inne, at the man of the little of inne, at the man of the little of little or littl

statesmen who obeer as londly a honever the 'bursting of the temphilican horsing is alludered. It is hereafter and virtual temperature of the protect Rebellion, and stimulate the trait is on to their contain restrict in his Lee does, the first city of the world. It may proud and not helpered at the air respectively as the same of right for a helpered at the Architecture of the Archite

-Guizot has finished the fourth volume of his " Memories of My Own Time."

-Herger, the poet of billiards, has arranged to depart for Europe on the Sout inst.

-A cab containing T im Sayers was recently assailed with a shower of stones.

-Mr. Alexander Smith has a new poem in hand, which will be published in the Fall. -Horace Bishop, a veteran of the Revolution, died recently in Adrian, Michigan, aged 100,

-Washington Irving, if the New-York correspondent of The Landon Telegraph may be believed, did not refuse himself the tender passion. He says:

"When young he become i limitable acquirined with a daughter of one of the Kulberheeken of the time, sourly in family and for worth. With the young body he proceed his wife. t confinement was radered becomey and no facily muta-ves of twenty through system, D. Creighten builds gast-cer none or a distant part of the colone. The infortunate of the first state of the colone of the infortunate of the first and to early of the latter of the first may be of the first state of the first of the first operated. No return in over known how much the rad great hay have add bloom first, or to what exercises it may be we much the n attempting our own all representations. It may have region that then, Dr. Compilers has no given districted at the month mapel where traing we shipped, and, singularly enough, read the stand services for its former right.

## MY DARLING. "

Our in the darkness, blinded by pain. I reach for my darling, in vain, in vain; For the death-angel far over the river, Carried my baby forever, and ever. Baby, oh! baby, were you afraid, While in the arms of the angel you laid? Did be caress you, and kies you to sleep -On the long journey, for fear you would weep ?

Does the dear Jesus, now, as of old, Take little children into liis fold ? Plead with Him, little one, that you may come In my soul's dream-land sometimes to roam. Then shall my sorrit, forcetting its pain, Clasp you with rapture, again and again; And when each morrow comes, day after day, I'll take up my burden and search for the way.

At dawn never more her blue eyes shine Out of the darkness, searching for mine, Fairy tones, lisping word after word, The little feet wearied, and day after day Stroggled, how vainly, to keep on the way; Then in its weariness, seesing for rest, Sank the hot forehend, close to my breast.

Tiny hands gathered the snow-drop no more: Lone grow the butter-cup, close by the door; Weeping, the violets clong to the ground, Their beauty unheeded-their treasures unfound. She lay on my becom, all wordless with pain. But kissed me, and kissed me, again and again. One long last look, the last oh! the last, And out of our home a cherub she passed.

Sofily the snulight stole in the room, Litting the shadows out of the gloom,

and the shadows out of the gloom,

No light had reached it—how could it depart? I called her my own, forgotting that He Who asked for her now lent her to me, When a bright angel bearing His love, Said that my during would lead me above.

## NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

PROBABLE MURDER IN JERSEY CITY -About II 'clock on Friday night an affray occurred at a lager beer saloon, No. 150 Prospect street, Jersey city, during which the proprietor, Wm. Bush, received injuries half a dozen sailors belonging to an English vessel, which will undoubtedly terminate Situity. It appears that the men went into the saloun, and after taking drinks refused to pay for them. Bush attempted to tura them out, whom he was attecked, and fearing serious bodily harm, went behind the coenter and took down a suber with which to defend himself. He was immediately overpowered, and one of the men, gaining possession of the saber, attempted to run him through; but Bush avoided the blow. They then got him down, and jumped several times upon his chest, also beat and choked him. They then went away, and subsequently three of them were arrested by officer Stean and taken to the station-house. Bush went down and made a complaint, but on returning was suddenly prostrated, and experienced great pain in the chest and

Dr. Stryker, amisted by Dr. Bouton, attended the injured man, and found him suffering severaly from internal injuries, to such an extent that they were the opinion that he could not survive many hours. Saturday forenoon Record r Martindale took Bush's deposition, which was in substance as above stated. It was only by the greatest effort and the assistance of stimulants that he was able to give a disconnected statement of the affair. The prisoners, who gave their names as John McClennan, Frank Revnolds and James Edwards, were committed to prison by the Recorder to await the result of the injuries.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD A BANK .-- A man named Patrick Donnelly was taken before Recorder Martindale of Jersey City on Saturday, charged with atend by means of a worthless check, purporting to save been signed by Benjamin R. Parker, jr., of Newhave been signed by Benjamin R. Parker, jr., of New-York. A certified check signed by the same party, mounting to \$357, had been deposited in the bank the day previous, but the cashier, Mr. Hardenbergh, suspecting something wrong, made inquiry at the Clearing House, and ascertained that the check was a fund. Accordingly, when Donnelly presented the check for payment, he was taken into custody by Chief of Police Marinus, who was on the lookout. The accused is a laboring man, and basevicently been innocently drawn into the matter by other parties. iate the matter by other parties.

ARREST OF A RUSNER.—A young fellow named David Stone was taken before Recorder Martindale of Jersey City on Saturday, for soliciting passengers at the Cunard dock for a New-York hotal. Being umble to pay a fine, he was committed to the City Work House for ten days.

A First Advanture in the Cals.—A few nights since, a young gentleman of this city was returning home on the night express. Most of the pascenger were steeping; and, talf awake and half asleep, he leased tack to his seat, and serenely contemplated a sputtering enable burning low in his socket, just over the heads of two young hades peacefully slambering in their seats. He gassed dreamily, and unconsciously sank into decanoland. Suddenly a flash of light startled him. He imped from his seat to find that the hat bit of candle had dropped from its seeket into the lap of one of the young ladies, and her light traveling dress was in flames. He grasped her dress very prouptly and energetically—sather boldly for a stranger and an amoarried young gentleman—and instantly extinguished the flames. See awoke with a little scream and a great start, and—thunked him warmly for saving her from the flames? Not a bit of it. But under a confused misapprehension of the facts, seemed to have the idea that he had produced the confugration. The young gentleman, asseing that both the lady and the lire were "put out," withdraw. [Hartford Press.] A FIRRY ADVENTURE IN THE CARS .-- A few nights

From Our Own Correspondent.
TURIN, June 25, 1861. The State of Italy has, for the moment, ceased to concentrate the interest of all Europe; the Italian acmy has been put on the peace-footing; the Roman question remains in abeyance; the attempts of the ex-King of Naples to raise the flag of rebellion in the Abruzzi, the Calabrias, and Siedy, are an appropriate, but no danger to the Italian Government; the great work of armament is slowly but stendily carried on, and the Emperor of France has at last recognized the new Kingdom. For the present, therefore, no coull ct with Austria can be expected. The Pope, who is seriously iff, may quietly expend the 13,000,000f. still remaining in his treasury out of the contributions of pious Roman Catholics, upon medicient armaments, and from time to time may give vent to bis dissatisfaction with Napolean in bitterly-pointed words. But, by and by, the people will get tired of all his complaintsthe patriotic portion of the Italian priests will exert some pressure upon their spiritual chiefand before many months clapse the question of Rome, too, will find a solution agreeable to the interests of Italian unity. Thouvenel's circular dispatch, refusing to countenance a league of the Roman Catholic powers for the support of the Pope's temporal power, sufficiently indicates the intentions of the Emperor. The new Italian Monister, Baron Ricasoli is fully satisfied tont, before the present year expires, the Cap tal will be transferred from Turin to Rome, and he hopes even that one year more may and Venetia to the Kingdom, and complete the integrity of United

In tend of the Peninsula, it is now Hungary which has become the burning question. The Hungarians, assembled in their Diet, flatty rejused to be amalgamated into a Unified Austria; they send no members to the central representation at Vicuna; they do not pay the taxes and excise-duties, since they were not voted by the Diet, and acknowledge Francis Joseph only as the wielder of the supreme power de facto-not as their legitimate king. After a discussion which lasted full three weeks, the House at Posth agreed to send an Address to Francis Joseph, containing all the infractions of the Constitution still existing, and declaring that until the laws of 1848 are reestablished, the exiles recalled, and the Diet redintegrated, there is no reconciliation possible between the nation and the de facto sovereign. Not even his claims to the crown can be discussed in the meantime, according to an amendment carried by the extreme party; and the Address, which reads like an act of accusation, has been unanimously accepted by the House. The Vienna Ministers were furious at such a result of their concessions, as they called tuem, but they put their trust in the House of Peers. Still, even here the Government could not find one single supporter, and the Address, as amended by the Radicals, was unanimously accepted on 20th. It is now said that the Emperor will not admit to his presence the Deputation sent with the Address to Vicana, and that he is willing to resort to force for breaking the resistance of the Hungarians. A camp of thirty thousand men is to be formed on the plain of Rahos, close to Pesth, to overawe the Diet ; the forteness are provisioned, and their garrisons enforced; the troops retire from Venetia, and are concentrated along the railroady leading to Hungary. The nothing to fear from Italy, and mean to erash Hungary in the meantime. The arrears of the taxes are levied everywhere by military force, dozens and scores of soldiers are quartered in the houses of the municipal officers, and principally of the members of the Diet, and brutal exactions are to be the means of filling the empty treasury. The soldiers occupy and soil the best rooms, expel the inmates by their profane language and behavior, clean their boots and mushets with silken curtains, break costly furniture, drive nads and pegs into the tapestry, empty the pantries, and, like a swarm of locusts, wantenly destroy the property of the citizens. Still the Hungarians refuse to pay, the munici palities indemnity the citizens for their losses, the excitement is on the increase, and a crisis is imminent, since both the Austrian Government and the Hungarian nation are eager to measure their forces. The Croatians at this juncture, acknowledging the errors of the past, seek a reconcilia tion with Hungary upon conditions acceptable to both parties; the Serbs stand by the Hungarians; the Germans of the country are intimately connected with the Magyars, and even the Roumans have learned to distrust the new Austrian allarements and cast their lot with Hungary.

But while the moment of the struggle ap proaches, the English Government steps in with its cool advice to Francis Joseph not to provoke a war with Hungary, which very soon might involve all Europe, since an insurrection in Hungary would soon be followed by a Garibaldian expedition which necessarily would induce Italy to an attack upon Venetia. Lord John Russell, therefore, anxious to maintain peace and, if possible, to strengthen Austria, has no more ardent wish than to see a thorough reconciliation between Austria and Hungary. England attaches the greatest importance to a penceful solution of the pending questions which weaken at the present the Austrian Empire, viz., Venetia and Hungary, and Lord Palmerston, now in his 78th year. would deem it the crowning feat of his long diplomatic enreer if he could induce Francis Joseph to sell Venetia, and to appease the Hungarians; so much the more, since the serious illness of the Sultan threatens to open the Oriental question, which might probably bring England and France into collision. In the expectation of such an untoward event, the unsetted state of Austria becomes a real calamity to England.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Fram Our Own Correspondent-PARIS, June 28, 1861. The official proclamation of the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy appeared in the Moniteur of Wednesday, June 26. It runs as follows: "The Emperor has recognized King Victor Emanuel as King of Italy. While notifying this decision to the Cabinet of Turin, his · Majesty's Government declared that it declines in advance any responsibility (toute solidarité) for enterprises of a nature to disturb the peace of Europe, and that the French troops will continue to occupy kome so long as the interests which led them thither shall not be " protected by sufficient guaranties." This is as good as could be expected—almost as good as could be desired. The recognition is without con-

Italian Independence than if coupled with promises of French protection and consequent acceptance of French tutelage. Although no other end than this o the negotiations of the last months could be rationally looked for, it excessively irritates our retrogrades, lay and clerical. Liberals of all shades are much delighted—unless a few dark-sinded atra-biliarious Oriennists can be called liberals. Both parties feet that the act of recognition, while nom-ually leaving the Roman Question acide, and as open as ever, really embraces it, and practically parrows in at a sharp angle its limiting lines to 'an inevitable close. While the Imperial Government adjourns indefinitely the withdrawal of the French garrison from Home, it has absolutely rejected the proposition offered by Austria and Spain of forming a co-partnership with the Cathelic Powers of Europe for the sustaining of the Pope's temporal

The actual nominal head of the Roman Land Agency, poor Pius IX., is very infirm. It is im-possible to make out from the contradictory reports n the subject, what nicely is his physical condition; that it is imminently bad there can be no doubt. It is only across his grave, if at all, that the Court of Rome can enter on a new line of policy running with the course of modern history. Cabinet Ministers and their masters are anxiously awaiting the chances of its opening. It is said that Austria, the party" most interested in the old road, is making rrangements for the meeting of the Elective Col-ge of Cardinals Directors in Verona. It is to be eared that there is no other foundation for this runor than the traditional belief in the blind obstinacy of Austrian policy, and the well-known theory of the more violent leaders of the Clerical party that aims to produce a reaction by extreme measures. A new Pontlif King-elected outside of Reme, would be apt to find an Italian King on its temporal throne, and only a Rishop's chair for himself, on coming to its Sec. If he preferred to "stop away" in partibus, there are growing signs worth noting Schismatic Italy might come to renounce even his spiritual at horsty. Therefore he would prefer to come and sit in Kome as spiritual head of the Catho-lie Church and temporal governor of his Espiscopal palace and its immediate precincts.

The Sultan, whose telegrammic health was warranted "good" a week ago, is dead-of the harem and premature old age. Abdul Medjid Khan, born 19th April, 1823, ascended the throne 1st July, 18.9, at the age of 16. He was superficially civildre sed himself and his troops in imitation of the Frank's; meant well, and governed ill, i. e., did not mean much of anything, and was governed by his sexual passions, and by male favorites, good or bad, as they happened to be. Several pieces of fine state papers, with his name attached to them, were ssued during his reign-tinzimats hatti what-d'-ye call-'en:s, etc., as mystifying and mystified able editors love to style them for imposing effect upon the gen-eral reader. There were imperial decrees, verbally favorable to the cause of civilization and the human rights of his nominally Christian subjects, who compose the mimense majority of the population of European Turkey. They did do some partial good, and some harm; they were the pretext for hyper-bolic, any racious Lord Palmerston, and speculating banker Mires, their respective purlishmentary and stock-jobing puffs, to the effect that the Turkish Government was one of the most progressive, its subjects among the happiest, Governments and peo-ples of the world. Some ten thousand of those subjects were massacred by other thou-of their fellow subjects last year; Turkish loan proved to be an utter The progressive Government treso utterly bankrupt that it could not pay Abdul-Medjid's expenses for a brief journey in search of health, and so he wasted out at home, last Tuesday. He was buried, and his brother, Abdul-Aziz, prelanged Sulfan before nightfall. From the atle that is known, and from the very great deal that is affirmed contraditorily by newspaper writers, it seems to be not improbable that A. Aziz has about the same degree of superficial Europeanizaion as, and rather more energy than, his deceased brother; that he knows two or three languages; inclines to the old Mussulman party, the "silver-Islamism, and will attempt, for a while,

possible conservative reforms. He has already put out a new Hatt [catch an 'able correspondent' to call it a proclamation!] very like at and insignificant. Government jour als have received their one to speak well of him and it. Despite him, it, and them, two things re-main constant: That real reforms must kill old Turkey; that without effective reforms the festering corruption of its rotten body politic must beget revolutionary cruption. As every one knows, all that saves sick Turkey from being declared dead Turkey, and its body and estate being divided among he attendant nursing European Powers, is the muthe intermediate nersing Entropean Fewers, is the internal jealousy of these political Sarah Gamps as to their respective share in the final cutting up. The death of the late and accession of the reigning Sultan do not, for the present, add any important agitating element to the Eastern question.—Diplomatists and stock-brokers take it quietly.

Well enough, however, to note, since we ar in the politico-geographical vicinage, that: Greece is in profound political agitation and seemingly hopeless financial embarrassment; *Hungary* holds out firmly against Austria, and Austria, with seeming obstinacy, against Hungarian right; Russia, hard up" for money and superabundant work o emancipation on hand, consequently unable for the moment to utterly crush down rising Poland with warmailed hand, tries to soothe it with lying promises of gentle nursing. Which for the present are like to answer their purpose. Prussia, under the guidto answer their purpose. Prusia, under the guid-ance of its new King, is trying to go crabbedly backward, away from its own destined future pre-dominance in Germany, toward the feudal tomtool-eries of the Middle Ages, and suicidal alliance with Austria—its in every sense Middle-Aged, King join-ing with other foolish German Kinglets in celebrating this year the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. Which stupidity so excites the quick French sense of the ridiculous as to counterbalance anger, and produce a resultant mixed of irritation and contempt. In this catalogue review of the Powers of Europe,

Joseph of Caprera must not be omitted. is pleasant to say of him, that last fortnight's idle rumor of his sickly estate had peside the telegrams, no other foundation than an ugly rheumatic twinge. Let me quote from an I alian paper an anecdote of him: "A French vessel was in imminent danger of being cast by a violent storm on the coast of his island-farm kingdom; the ready, practised sailor jumps into his boat, rows up to and boards the French craft, seizes the tiller and steers it free from the const; declines the skipper's grateful offers of money and brandy to his unkown savior, jumps into his boat again "and rows back to his farm." All of which, proba-bly, has not a word of realistic truth in it, but is emmently characteristic and very sure not to be invented apropos of most "Powers." The Turin correspondent of our Paris journals writes: "Garibaldi seems very impatient for action and com-bate; I am assured that he keeps saying, if he were not under engagement to Italy, he would start forthwith for America;" needless to say which American flag the Champion of Freedom would fight noder.

And here it falls within my painful reporter's duty to say, that a good many liberty-loving, cis-Atlantic folks are getting bothered to comprehend under which flag we are at home fighting-Stars and Stripes or Bars and Stars-mais tout cela arrève, & peu de chose près, au même, exclaims my old friend Poupard. A sort of star-gazing, maundering talk or trick about liberty (for white folks), but bars or stripes for negroes—your-Government respecting religiously the Southern bars to their freedom, your Secessionists still laying on the stripes with its sanction. Astonishing, as your Paris correspondent has so often had occasion to repeat, the incapacity of those foreigners to "understand the institutions." I was present the other evening when a talk was on between one of our new-come diplomats (not Mr. Harvey, who had gone to the expense of t for Portuguese court service bea diplomatic coat for Portuguese court service be-fore leaving Paris, and before hearing of his recall for telegrammic reasons—the fact is mentioned here in the economical interest of his American diplomatic successor, who may now doubtless procure this indispensable article of official raiment at much less than cost)—between one of our then new-come di-plomats, whom, I am told, Austria has finally graciously concluded to grant audience to; between him, I say, and a very eminent English statesman The talk was an interesting one, which it is not

THE STATE OF EUROPE. | ditions on either side, which is much better for my business to report. But I trust there is no im propriety in stating that the very eminent English statesman professed an evidently homest, however condemnable, inability to justify the North in this war, unless the war were wag d against Slavery. English gentlemen say to met " Some of your countrymen fly into a passion with some of our countrymen journalists, because these last do not sympa thize with them in this struggle between a slaveholding and a free labor community—although England, Englishmen, and English Journalists have for years pretended a great sympathy for free labor and a great antigathy to Slavery. You reproachfully demand our much-vaunted anti-slavery sympathy with your Government. But is your Government anti-slavery? Does it or does it not recognize and proclaim its purpose or protecting the 'peculiar institution,' with all its rights and wrongs of property in human beings?"
Theoretical Frenchmen ask, in their pert, logical

"What and whom are you fighting for, about, and with? Are Slavery and slaveholders your enmies—yes or no? Are you attacking or defending them—yes or no? Are you going to 'flax them out,' 'wipe them out,' 'walk them into the Guil,' out, wipe them out, was them most water, and not burt them? You quarrel with French and English recognition of the C. S. A. as a belligerent power. But why blame us for recognizing a fact? Beside this belligerent power which you let exist, there exist within your own borders three or four neutral powers, Kentucky, Missouri, &c. You demand our sympathy as a generous people, opposed to Slavery, and you solemaly declare that you will oppose every rising of the slaves; you even east back the fugitives from Slavery. You are vexed when we laugh at your American way of earrying on a war. Your transient diplomatists cry out, after breakfast, at our Hotel de Louvre, Delenna est Carthage, and your by-sitting countrymen and women appland the aptness of the bovel and classic quotation. What do they, he, and it mean! It you do mean to destroy Carthage, you must carry the war into Africa, and, proclaiming human liberty as you go, callst the African neutrals as your allies; unless you prefer that your Southern enemies antici-

pate you, and, by proclaiming their freedom, enlist them on their site."

This, and much more like this, is talked and printed here in France. God forbid that I should for an instant admit that these foreign thickers can comprehend the policy of our Government any more than those ignorant petitioners to the Massa hmeets Legislature who pray that Government undertake the buying out of the slave interest in the Border Slave States. I am here only as your reporter of French opinions; must report them when they beme important by frequency and force of expres sion, without respect to their soundness. And so let me quote a sample sentence or two from an artiele in La Presse apoptos of this same petition: They [the signers] and that this war is without an issue, if Savery is not to be fouched, the only real sore of the American social body. And therein the Bostonians do but openly say what all sensible men think since the Government has or-"dered its generals to reject fugitive slaves. By this the Reput hean army recognizes and protects · · black property ' in a form more positive than ' was asked for by any of the compromises so ob-'stinately combated by the Republican members of Congress."

Spenking of slaves and the notion that, so long as they are slaves, properly beaten, robbed, and otherwise subject to Chuschanizing discipline, they can but don't en their proprieters, hard work, and short-commons, but directly they are free will only think of butchering their lately beloved Massa and Missus by way of relief to the monotonous luxury of their doice far niente-it is well to note a passage in a report on a bill just voted by the Corps Legislatif, having in view the regulation of the commercial re-lations between France and her West Indian Island Colonies. Your readers do not need to be reminded that Slavery was abolished in these colonics by the Republican Government of 1848. But it is well enough to direct attention to the fact that this measure was much howled over as destructive of right of property, material interests, etc., by interested parties; by no "party" more than M. Granier Cassagnac, directly interested in "black property" in the islands. This is the same Cassagnac who lately was chief editor of Le Pays newspaper—and whose subordinate editor's descuse of Slavery and of the Montgomery Government in the past four months the Montgomery Government is the past four monass sunk the already small circulation of that paper to less than seven thousand daily copies, and at last forced the propertors (within a fortnight) to turn them all out. This, I say, is the same Cassagnac, sole Pro-Slavery editor-in-chief of all Paris journals. Now, this same Pro-Slavery Cassagnac, in his quality as member of the Corps Legislatif, was reporter of the Colonial bill in question; and in this report, which you may read in this week's Moniteur, he states, with proofs, that " the amount and money value of exportations from the Colonies produced by slave labor during the five years preceding the abolition of Slavery, are inferior to the exportations produced by free labor in the five years succeeding the abohtion of Slavery. And the superiority of the last over the former period amounts, for Martinique, to 2,750,000 francs; for Guadeloupe to 919,000 francs; on to 14 950 tto france. Our cannot air ways take Granier at his word; but when he testifies against himself, I guess it is safe to suppose him to be within the limits of truth.

The Corps Legislatif closed its long session yes.

terday. The Emperor is still at Fontainebleau. He has adjourned his going to Vichy, whither, how ever, he will go to pass some weeks this Summ The best answer to the silly rumors about b feebled health is that, within ten days, he he repeatedly out for hours, on foot and for long hours together, under a breiling received His Excellency Phe Ya Siphip equally unpronounceable accompanying bassadors, at Fontainebleau, yester state. Their polysyllabic Excellen-his French Majesty on their knees native clothes after Siamese fast Prince Napoleon is called ba-

ing voyage to preside at 19 say, during the Emperor's have the usual Summer meeting with no end of no end of watering ar stand in need of-c Baltimore Bonapar grandson of the again on appen ney is speaki the case at gr and malicion not yet pron in accordat to justice The tri the week

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CITY IMPROVEMENTS. - Notwiths and ding the sar going expectations of our Southern friends that when they withdraw the light of their conutenance from us grace would, before long, be growing on Broadway, the verdure has not yet made its appearance. On the contrary, new warehouses and office buildings are here and there rising, in defiance of the hard times, and promising lacrea-ed accommodulers for the prospective increase of business.

At No. 69 Nussin street, a five-story building is now

in process of erection. It occupies 22 test front by 40 feet in depth. The front elevation is of iron, principally in the Doric order. It will be ad pred for a store or the street floor, and offices on the super stories, and will be finished by the 1st of August The owner is Julian Ganton, shoemaker, and the architect James Bounday.

At the south-east corner of Banatway and Maiden one a building has been commenced, which will occupy a front on Broadway of 80 feet, and another on Marden lane of 70 feet. It is to be five stories high, with cellar and sub-cellar. The front is to be of Dorhester stone. The style of archivecture is to be Grecian. The building will be adapted for banking bouses and office, and will cost about \$50,060. The proprieter is Dr. Parmly. The muson work is being done by Wm. Laimbier, jr., the carpenter work by John S. Myers, and the superintending archivet is John Thompson. The store will be ready for occupation by Feb. 1, 1862.

At No. 84 Duane street, near Broadway, a handsome building is in process of erection, which is to be, when finished, five stories high, with besement and subcellar. It will have a front of 25 feet, and will be 80 feet deep. The front elevation is of iren, after the Corinthian order, by the New-York A c. itectural Iron Works. Isaac F. Duckworth is a chirest and contractor for the whole work. The owners and prospective occupants of the building a e Yutee & Dyckman, dry goods merchants. The cost is to be about \$23,000.

At the south-west corner of Broadway and Worth street, a number of plain buildings are being demol-

ished, on the sites of which are to rise elegant marble-fronted structures more in keeping with the archi-tectural beauty of that vicinity. The entire site is 102 feet square. The buildings will consist of three stores, each fronting on Broadway. Two of them will have 30 feet front, and the corner one a 1 out of 42 feet. They will be five stories high, with besement and subcellar, and are to be built with special mapter one for wholesale business. The style of architecture is to be the Revival Parisian. The varits will extend beneath the sidewalk, and will be furnished with vault-lights which will be set in the granite blocks. The estimated cost of this stately pile is \$140,000 being some \$15,000 less than it would have cost four months ago. The owner is Wm. Barelay, eeq. The architect is J. Correja of No. 486 Broadway, the mason work will be done by Owens, and the carpenter work by Germond. Worth street, which is to be widered to the extent of 20 feet, will be so arranged at the corner where this building is to be erceted. Eventually the fire-engine house of Co. No. 21, and the house of Hose Co. No. 25, will have to come down to give place to the improvement. Whether the Hospital authorities will grant them space for their houses is not known yet, but as one of them (Co. 21) is about to have a first-class steam fire-engine, it will be important that they have a position somewhere in the immediate neighborhood. Both these houses are 29 feet deep, so that when 20 feet shall bave been cut off for the widening of the street, they will only have 9 feet left. As the new buildings be longing to Mr. Barelay are high, it is probable that the Hospital authorities may grant sites for the fire-engine

At No. 102 Broadway, near Pine street, the Contineptal Fire Insurance Company is erecting a building which extends back 80 feet, where it turns and extends 60 feet into Pine street. It will be five stories high. The Broadway front will be built in the composite style. The front of the first story will be iron, and all above that Nova-Scotia stone. The Piac street front will be of plain white marble. The front on Broadway will be 12 feet 3 inches, the one on Pine street will be 20 feet. The estimated cost is \$50,000. It is to be ready for occupancy by December.

At No. 324 Canal street, a new building is in process of erection. It runs through to Lispensre street. The front on Canal street will be of whire marble with iron base. The front on Lispenard street will be of Nova-

In the upper part of the city there are several dwelling houses in process of erection. There are also several others upon which work has been stopped Some of them have been roofed in, and have been stopped at the hight of or alterations are about to take place large building at the corner formerly belonging to the

is to be ready f